BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1860. NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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Do.	do. 12	do....do....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

J. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

DAVIS STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusses, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859.—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 29, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand WILMINGTON, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
Gov. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

Schools.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
APPLICANTS for teaching Common Schools in Bladen county, can meet the Committee of Examination at Elizabethtown, on the 1st Saturday in November and February next.
NEILL GRAHAM,
H. H. ROBINSON,
JOHN A. RICHARDSON, } Committee.
Oct. 4, 1860.—6-4w.

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " 12 50
" " Languages, ... 15 00
No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, including every thing, per month,....$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... 12 50
" in higher English,..... 16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics 21 00
Contingent Fee,..... 1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Parker & Munson, vs. Clanssen & Carbonell. } September Term, 1860.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal" for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy plaintiffs' debt and costs. Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
Oct. 18, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]—8-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.
Civil Peterson, Widow,
vs.
Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, Julia A. Peterson, Arabella Peterson, Rufus Peterson, and Julia Sikes, and Eliza Sikes, Heirs at Law of Jones Peterson, deceased.
PETITION FOR DOWER.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and John C. Peterson, defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of Civil Peterson, for dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Jones Peterson, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment will be rendered *pro confesso* as to them.
Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of August, A. D., 1860, and in the eighty-fifth year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
Oct. 11, 1860. Pr. adv. $8 43.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. s.]
JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. s.]
Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

DUPLIN RIFLEMEN.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that The Duplin Riflemen—a volunteer company at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.—will make application for incorporation, to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to convene at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next.
Oct. 11, 1860.—7-3t.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate a Savings Bank in the town of Wilmington.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860. 6-1m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.
I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keep the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace. Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of it—NEVER HAS IT any other medicine FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale some fourteen hundred acres of land, situated within two miles of Faison's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. There is a fine orchard of the best fruit trees, now bearing well, that can be found in the State; and one of the best Springs of water, within fifty yards of the mansion house, to be found in the eastern part of the State. It is naturally one of the handsomest situations in eastern Carolina.
Duner Faison's Academy is only one-half mile distant, in the midst of as good society as there is in North Carolina. A further description is unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first having examined for himself.
GEORGE W. HUFHAM.
Oct. 18. 8-2t*.

NOTICE.
I WOULD SELL five or six hundred acres of Land off the upper part of my Plantation, on Cape Fear, adjoining the Maulsby Tract at White Hall. Running from the River to my back line, there is some low land cleared, and some very rich meadow land to clear, with back lands attached, a suitable distance from the River to build on for health.
I will sell the above property on reasonable terms, my object in selling is that I have more land than I want.
CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Oct. 18. 8 6t.

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 550 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; 80 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen county; 8 lots at that growing village, Point Caswell; one 325 bbl. Flat; one pair of large young Mules.
The above property will be sold low on long credit.
Address, CHS. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
Oct. 11, 1860. 7-6w

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and countinues by the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tfN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tfNov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating at time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 700 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

Publications.

NEW
ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS
IN AFRICA.
Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large.
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD. OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

☞The Election for President and Vice President comes off on Tuesday, the SIXTH day of November, 1860.

WM. A. ALLEN, Esq., Democratic Elector in this District, will address his fellow-citizes at

Lillington, New Hanover county, 27th October.
Laurel Hill, Richmond county, 30th October.
Lumberton, Robeson county, 31st October.

Mass Meeting in Brunswick.

We are authorized to state that there will be a Democratic Meeting held at James Biggs', in Town Creek District, Brunswick county, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1860.

Democratic Meetings in Sampson.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, on Friday, November 2nd, 1860.

Several Speakers will address the Meeting.

Also, a Democratic Meeting will be held at Owensville, on Saturday, Nov. 3d, 1860.

Speaking may be expected from several gentlemen.

☞ We are requested to state that Messrs. J. D. Stanford and Thos. S. Kenan will address their fellow-citizens of Duplin county at Kenansville, on Monday, the 5th of November next.

☞ The *Herald* of Monday asks whether (as a legislator) we would vote for North Carolina to secede in the event of Lincoln's election.

We would respectfully state that we do not think the Legislature is vested with the power of secession in any event. That is a question for the people through a Convention. It is an act of sovereignty only thus to be exercised. So in our opinion the question of the *Herald* does not apply.

Per se the election of no man, according to the forms of the Constitution would be a ground of secession; but now, the choice of a President is not simply the selection of an individual to fill a certain high office. It is a test of systems and opinions, and the election of Lincoln would thus be, not simply the elevation of an Illinois politician to an undeserved honor, but it would be the inauguration of a system shadowed forth in Senator Seward's doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," a system directly aiming to undermine and destroy the institutions and the vested rights of one section of the Union. Whether *that* is a thing to be submitted to and endorsed, we leave the *Herald* itself to say. We most honestly believe that it is the fixed determination of the Northern Free Soil majority hereafter to use the power of that majority totally regardless of the rights, or feelings, or interests of the South. We came fully to that conclusion last August on a brief trip North. We still hold to the same opinion, and the election of Lincoln by a majority of the Northern vote, and by that alone, will go far to confirm this, and to show that in fact secession would be only a form—that already we are two people—that one people, controlling the majority, have, under the forms of the Constitution, wholly excluded the other people from *any* participation in the choice of a chief magistrate, and are determined hereafter to exclude them from any power whatever in making the laws to which they must submit, or, in the words of Senator Douglas, be hanged as high as Haman.

The South would have neither part nor parcel in Lincoln. Before his term would be out, she would be at the mercy of a sectional majority in both houses. Her only *privilege* would be to *obey* while it would be the *prerogative* of the Northern Free Soilers to *command*, and the part of the Army and Navy to enforce these Free Soil behests.

It is not simply a slab-sided, rail-splitting Illinois politician that we look at—it is the system he represents—the sentiment of which he happens to be, by virtue of his position, the embodiment. We speak only for ourselves when we say that we think the perils surrounding submission are greater than those attendant upon an opposite course.

It is true that for the next two years there will not be this state of things. The Free Soilers will not have full control of the government, but the election of Lincoln will prove that the absolute control of every branch is within their grasp, and that grasp will soon be placed upon them. Then when the legislative and executive departments are so arranged, the judiciary must follow.

The South would then be powerless. Her Senators and Representatives might just as well stay at home.—The South would cease to be an element in the government. It would be a mere tributary appendage. The election of Lincoln would be the first step towards reducing her to that position. The others would be certain to follow. What then?

No man can tell precisely what the future may bring forth. No man can say how far the summing up of the vote for Lincoln may or may not indicate a solid Northern majority directly opposed to us. We are not legislators, neither would our counsel go for much in any way; but, for little or for much, it shall not be given to advise submission pledges in advance; for we must think that, in certain contingencies, and under certain circumstances, *all* Southern men might be, and would be, forced into resistance.

Meeting at Clinton.

Owing to the inclement weather—the rain pouring down in torrents—there was no meeting at Clinton on Friday last, but on Saturday there was a very fine gathering at the Court House. During the day speeches were made by Hon. Warren Winslow, and by E. G. Haywood, Esq., and at night there was a torch light procession and speaking by Wm. S. Devane, Thomas Holmes and Duncan Devane, Esqrs. Allmand McKay, Esq., one of the Sub-electors for the State at large, who was to have spoken, was prevented by serious indisposition. Warren Johnson, Esq., was called upon but did not respond. We believe he was not present at the time. Every thing passed off satisfactorily, and the Democracy of Sampson are in the best spirits.

☞ Our neighbour of the *Herald* seems to think it has a joke on us in reference to the discussion last week at Kenansville. If our neighbour will only look over the article in the *Journal* again, it will find that the joke is not so much of a joke after all. The cause of Democracy was well sustained—at any rate the Democrats of Duplin were and are satisfied of that much. Our friend Allen was present and spoke briefly, yielding the occasion to Mr. Winslow.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.
Democratic Meeting.

Last night the Democrats of this county assembled at Major Walker's Yard on Princess Street, but adjourned thence to the Town Hall, where they listened to an able address from Hon. Warren Winslow. The Hall was well filled by a most intelligent audience, who listened attentively to Mr. Winslow's remarks from first to last, only interrupting him occasionally by an irrepressible burst of applause.

Mr. Winslow reviewed the history of parties in connection with the existing issues before the country, glancing rapidly at the Missouri Compromise, passing thence to the legislation known as the Compromise of 1850, which legislation virtually repealed the Missouri Compromise by acting irrespective of and contrary to its provisions, so that consistency required this fact, this virtual repeal to be openly stated on the occasion of the passage of territorial laws for Kansas and Nebraska.—When these laws were passed, a few—a very few of those who voted for them, differed from the great majority of their supporters with reference to the powers of a territory over the question of slavery, and therefore provision was made in the bills for granting appeals in all cases affecting slave property, directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, so that a legal adjudication of this vexed question might be had, all agreeing to abide by that—Such adjudication so far as the declaration of opinion on the part of the Court goes, was given in the Dred Scott case, and that was against the right of a territorial legislature or authority to impair in any way the right to or the enjoyment of that or any other property. Its duty as the creature and instrument of Congress is to extend protection to persons and property. Mr. Winslow showed by the history of the government, that Congress had admitted the right of citizens to demand this protection and its duty to give it wherever necessary.—He cited the instance of Florida, referred to the Fugitive Slave Law, and other legislation, all founded upon the duty of the general government to afford protection to property.

Mr. Winslow ridiculed the constant cry of disunion raised and kept up against Breckinridge and Lane, because, forsooth, they were supported by this man Yancey. He did not know Mr. Yancey personally, but all agreed as to Mr. Yancey's abilities as an eloquent public speaker, and he had heard him spoken of by those who knew him best, as an honorable gentleman. Mr. Yancey had distinctly said that he was not a disunionist, unless a jealous regard for the constitutional rights of his State and section made him one. But whatever Mr. Yancey was, Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Lane had records that put the charge against them to the blush; and those who knew John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, knew that they were the last men to be made the tools of any man or set of men.

Mr. Winslow appealed to any of the few Democrats who might still be willing to vote for Douglas in North Carolina, to consider well before, by so doing they might run the risk of throwing the State into the hands of their life-long opponents. He alluded to the billing and cooing everywhere going on between the Douglasites and the Bellites, all tending to the defeat of the Democratic ticket. The Bell men made the Douglas speeches, and the Douglas men made the Bell speeches.

Mr. Winslow hoped he had a heart large enough to embrace the whole country. He was no disunionist, but he scouted the idea of the compulsion or coercion of a State. For the present he thought that even in the event of Lincoln's election, the Republicans would be powerless for harm, being restrained by an anti-Republican majority in all the other co-ordinate branches of the general government But the time might come, and that full soon, when the case would be different—when North Carolina might deem it necessary to the preservation of her rights and the maintenance of her honor to assume a separate and independent position, and call upon her sons to rally under her banner. Should that day come, he for one would be found by the side of North Carolina, to whom his first allegiance was due.

But he did not yet despair of the republic, he trusted that that Providence which had guided us so far would still continue to extend its protecting care, and that all the clouds and darkness would roll away and the sky be again clear. Mr. Winslow thought it very doubtful whether either Bell or Douglas could obtain a single electoral vote, unless through some of the fusions made in Northern States.

He referred to Mr. Everett's record. Read the resolutions for which he voted in the Massachusetts Legislature, going the whole Free Soil figure.

He did not charge that Mr. Bell was an Abolitionist—he did not believe he was. He had objections to his course and his positions, which he regarded as unsafe for the South, but he would pause long before believing that any respectable number of his fellow-citizens of the South, of any party, could be Abolitionists.

He referred to the adoption by the Opposition of a mere motto in place of a platform. "The Constitution." But how interpreted? "The Union." But how maintained? "The Enforcement of the Laws." But what laws?

We have not attempted to follow Mr. Winslow's argument consecutively, or to give his positions in the order in which he stated them, for we took no notes, and therefore refer to things as they happen to occur to us. Mr. Winslow was respectful in all his references to those who differed from him politically, and in this respect, however different in their political views, his speech and that of Mr. Davis' recently delivered in the same hall, were alike. We trust that the same spirit may be carried out to the end.

Superior Court.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover County, commenced its sessions at the Court House on Monday last, His Honor, Judge French, presiding. There are two capital cases on the docket. Should there be any other matter of public importance, it will be duly noticed.

The case of the negro, charged with rape upon a little white girl in Federal Point District, was postponed yesterday morning, on account of the absence of a witness. We believe that it was set for three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The case of one of the sailors charged with the attempted abduction of a negro belonging to Mr. Robbins, of this place, will come up before this term of the Court. The slave was secreted on board a vessel bound to New York, it is alleged with connivance of certain of the sailors, who were colored. We published the testimony in one of the cases some time ago.

North Carolina Eastern Central Fair.

We learn from the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* that this Fair opened Tuesday under the most propitious circumstances, and that, for a first day, the show of articles and of stock was highly respectable and the attendance large.

At 10½ o'clock, E. A. Thompson, Esq., was introduced to the audience, and delivered a graceful and spirited salutatory.

At 11 o'clock there was a grand parade of stock, good, bad and indifferent. The *Notes* mentions particularly the cattle exhibited by Messrs. Becton, D. B. Everett, Jno. Everitt, Wm. K. Lane, and others.

There was a trotting race under the saddle, between a black horse belonging to Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, and a black mare belonging to Mr. D. G. Taylor, of Lenoir. Won by Mr. Mordecai's horse.

Next a mule race, then another trotting race—this time in single harness. Won by Mr. Cocke's horse, "Honest Ned," in 3m. 9½s.

☞ ALL RIGHT in Halifax, Edgecombe, and in all that section of the State round about.

Auction Sales of Stock.

We understand that the following sales of stock were made this morning by D. Pigott, auctioneer, to wit:—

10 shares Wilmington and Manchester R. R. at $55 per share.
10 do. at $54 per share.
20 do. at $53 per share.
4¼ do. at $52 per share.
10 shares Commercial bank stock at $118 per share.

These are high rates, showing a very decided advance in the market value of Manchester stock in the face of the severe competition for through travel which our lower lines of Railroad have to sustain. The prices indicate a confidence in the ability of the Company to pay dividends at no distant day.—*Daily Jour., 23d inst.*

☞ Young Mr. Albert Edward Guelph, or whatever other surname he may have, has finally "left these shores,"—gone, in short. He went in several ships.

There will always be different opinions about matters and things. We happened to see a part of a letter from one of the pillars of the institution of "Young America" in Boston, who didn't go to the Prince's Ball, and *he* says, "They say the Prince eat like a pig at supper, and looked afterwards as if he wanted to go to sleep at the ball." We rather think that Young America was not far wrong.

RECEIVED—LIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon the Superintendent of the Gas Works, Mr. McIlhenny, put on the new burners in our office, and we had a jubilee over the event. The light was much better than we were led to anticipate. It is not, however, as brilliant a light as the former gas produced. We are assured it will be better when the works are all completed. We learn that it is the intention of the Company to make coal gas when the coal comes down from the mines up on Deep River. Push ahead the public works, and let us have the coal.

☞ We learn that His Excellency Gov. Ellis, is this week on a visit to the Deep River works, with a view, no doubt, of seeing how they can be put practically into operation in bringing down the mineral products of that region.

Raleigh Press.

Friend Press:—We scor-rn your insiniwation. You are *wrong—very wrong!* You do us injustice—yes! You are unjust to us—yea, verily, you treat us with injustice.

P. S.—Send on the claret and we'll *try* and forgive you.

HANDSOME FLAG.—We notice that the young Democrats of the Town of Wilmington, have suspended a very handsomely painted BRECKINRIDGE and LANE Flag across Market street at Second street.

A Little Giant.

GEN. TOM THUMB is a member of the "Little Giant's" Club at Bridgeport, Connecticut!

WM. L. YANCEY AND THE NOMINATION.—We are authorized to state positively and distinctly, and on responsible evidence which can be furnished to a proper demand, that the nomination for the vice-presidency on the Douglas ticket was offered to Wm. L. Yancey, of Ala. This offer was made through or by George N. Sanders, of New York, and with the knowledge of Stephen Arnold Douglas, and but a few days before the meeting of the adjourned convention at Baltimore city.

Charleston Courier, 16th inst.

FROM DENVER CITY.—*Omaha, Oct. 17.*—Advices from Denver City to the 11th inst. have been received. The express brings $14,000 in gold, besides some $6,000 in the hands of passengers. Gordon, the murderer, was hung at Denver on the 6th. He made a full confession. The mining news is unimportant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—*Concord, N. H., Oct. 17.*—The State convention of Breckinridge democrats met here yesterday and nominated the following candidates: For Governor, R. Morrison; for Congress, Paul R. George and Ezra J. Gliddon.

CHANGE OF TARE.—*Important to Sugar Dealers.*—We have before us a circular from Matanzas of the date of October 6th, in which we find a card from all the leading merchants of Cuba in relation to the tare on sugar boxes. This card sets forth the fact that sugar growers and dealers of Cuba have determined to increase the tare heretofore allowed upon boxes from 55 lbs. to 67 lbs. per box. This is an important item in the sugar trade, and will be beneficially felt throughout the trade.—*Baltimore Republican.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—*Fort Smith*, Ark., Oct. 17.—The Overland California mail has arrived, bringing San Francisco advices to the 28th ult.

Lt. Beale had arrived at Fort Magare, on the Colorado. Fifty days were occupied in reaching that point from Westport, Mo. All the party were well. All along the route, from about 100 miles of the place of starting, the Indians were hostile. Lt. Beale reports the road in good condition, but owing to the determined hostility of the Indians, he would not encourage emigrants to go that way, as their stock would be in danger until protection is offered by government.

It was reported at Los Angelos that the Indians had attacked the storehouse of the settlers at Fort Defiance, and held possession of the post for six hours in the face of four companies of troops.

Operations were about to commence at the tin mines, and large purchases of stock in various leads have been made by Col. Fremont and others, who had the utmost confidence in the enterprise.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—*Boston*, Oct. 20.—The three parties opposed to the Republican have fused in the fourth and fifth districts, uniting on Messrs. Bigelow and Appleton for Congress, against Messrs. Rice and Burlingame.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.—*Richmond*, Oct, 20.—Nelson (in favor of Breckinridge) is elected to the House from Fluvanna county, by 64 majority. The democratic gain in the county since the last Governor's election is 220.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The steamship *Cahawba*, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port to-day from Havana, with dates to the 17th inst. The health of the city was excellent, and public confidence was fully restored. The Sugar market was quiet at 8½ a 8¾ rials. The stock on hand was 130,000 boxes. Molasses was active.—Clayed was quoted at 3¼ a 3½ rials. Freights were inactive, and but little doing. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 14 a 14¾ per cent. premium; Exchange on New York at 2 a 4 per cent. premium. The total of the Revenues of the Island for the past eight months amount to upwards of $13,000,000.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—*Brownsville*, Mo., Oct. 18.—Capt. Gaines, with his surveying party, reached this city last evening. He has been engaged upon the government surveys, west of the six principal meridians, for the past two months. He reports a country rich in soil and well watered, with a scarcity of timber, except upon the Little Blue river and its tributaries. A large party of Pike's Peakers arrived this morning.

From the Albany Argus.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LOST TO THE REPUBLICANS.—The election yesterday held indicates, beyond a doubt, that the next House of Representatives of the United States will be opposed to the Republican party. The Democrats and opponents of the Republican party have elected the following members in the free States:

Oregon	1
Ohio	8
Pennsylvania	5
Indiana	4
	19

To these may be added the five Southern districts of Illinois, the two members in California, and at least ten, if not more in New York, making in the free States, at least thirty-six, with a chance of others in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan and Massachusetts. Every member from the slave States, save Blair, of St. Louis, and perhaps Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, if he should be elected, will oppose the Republican party. The House will thus stand:

Democrats in the North,	36
Anti-Republicans in the South,	88
	124

This gives a majority against the Republicans in the House of eleven, as it consists, in all, of but two hundred and thirty-seven members. The United States Senate—which meets after the 4th of March—will also contain a majority opposed to the Republican party.

Duels and Deadly Fights.
BY A SOUTHERNER.

Whatever the moralist may say, or popular opinion may be, there is no class of "sensation" reading more generally perused than such as detail scenes of violence and bloodshed. The "duello" has prevailed among all races, civilized and barbarian, from the remotest antiquity, and is not likely to be eradicated while men are urged by hot passion, or ideas of punctillious honor prevail in professions and communities. I read, recently, in a newspaper, a chronological sketch of the numerous duels which have been fought upon the renowned fighting ground at Bladensburg; and I propose to throw together a brief account of several duels and affrays that have taken place in our country at various times—giving facts as I heard them, without pretending to minute accuracy.

I have not the newspaper item alluded to before me—but I believe there is some error in the account of the duel between Mason and McCarty (in 1829, I think), and there are some facts omitted, which I will add.

Mason and McCarty were brothers-in-law—Mason, a man of hot and irascible temper—McCarty of a resolute but better controlled disposition. For some offense Mason challenged McCarty, who objected to a deadly combat with one so closely related to him, and offered to apologise. An apology was refused, and McCarty notified that he would be *forced* to fight, unless he proceeded with the challenge. McCarty then named his terms—that both parties should sit upon a keg of powder, and then fire it. This was rejected by the seconds, as barbarous. McCarty then proposed that both should go upon the cupola of the Capital at Washington, and leap from it, hand in hand—but this was also pronounced inadmissible. He then named muskets, loaded with two balls each, and eight paces, saying he would kill Mason—he did, being unharmed himself. The newspaper account states that McCarty's hair became white soon after, which I suppose is a mistake. I knew him ten years after the duel, and his hair was then brown, with no signs of being gray, and was so long as to fall upon his shoulders.

An incident in the subsequent life of McCarty, exhibits the determined character of the man. Somewhere about twenty-five or thirty years ago, and before the pre-emption system had modified, the rude and high-handed ways which prevailed in the disposal of the public lands, Col. McCarty with three or four friends, went from Virginia to attend a public land sale. On the day before the sale, the squatters in that region, according to the energetic system of that independent and very useful class of our fellow-citizens, notified all strangers present of what lands they would be allowed to bid upon, and that any attempt to bid for any others would be summarily settled, at the peril of the intruding bidder, and they were not men who trifled or often failed in that kind of patriotic and public duty.

At the moment the auctioneer was about to commence the sale, Col. McCarty stepped forward, and requested a moment's delay. He then stated to the crowd—and there was no lack of fierce, bearded faces, or those pleasing arguments, rifles, pistols and knives, around—that he had been warned not to bid for certain lands now about to be offered for sale; that he recognized no authority but the law of the land; that he should allow no man to control his rights by threats; and then announcing himself and friends by name, and as from Virginia, he added that they intended to bid for whatever lands that they saw fit, among those about to be offered, and any man attempting violence would do so at his peril. He then drew a brace of pistols; his friends did the same, and the bidding commenced. The Virginians bid as they pleased for the forbidden lands, but no fight resulted.

An instance resembling, in its circumstances, the duel between Mason and McCarty, occurred near one of the Virginia court houses, and while the court was in session, some years ago, between Dr. Branch T. Archer, a distinguished actor in the early struggles of Texas, and of an eminent Virginian family, and a young relative.—The young man, for some rather slight cause, challenged Dr. Archer, who endeavored to avoid a duel, for the same reason which made McCarty unwilling to fight Mason. The young man, in this case, peremptorily, and with threats, demanded a meeting, which was finally conceded. They fought in a grove at five paces, the sound of the pistols interrupting the proceedings of the court. The young man was shot dead at the first fire. Archer afterwards fought a knife duel in Texas, with a Spaniard—their left hands tied together—and killed his antagonist. He was one of Gen. Houston's most bitter and unsparing foes, but never could bring "Old San Jacinto" to fight.

It is stated of the celebrated Bowie, that he settled an amicable controversy with a Spaniard about the relative merits of his terribly famous knife and the Spanish long-knife, by a knife duel—their left arms tied together. At the word, Bowie, by a powerful *jerk*, turned the Spaniard around, passed his knife into his body, *and turned it*—the Spaniard sinking down, a dead man. Bowie then cooly severed the cord and let the dead body fall, with as much indifference as though it had been a log. This, of course, was most satisfactory and convincing proof that he had—the best of the controversy.

Twenty years ago, and still later, the pleasant town of Vicksburg used to have regular "sensations" from fights between the editors of the "Whig" and the "Sentinel." Every week or two they were upon the street with their guns, shooting at each other. The editor of the "Sentinel" was an Irishman by birth, and from Philadelphia. His writings were virulent in the extreme, and his relish for a fight was seasoned even above that degree of zeal which has so celebrated the vivacity of "Donnybrook Fair." He was finally removed to a more serene existence, in a street fight with a young gentleman named Jackson, who went all the way from New Orleans for the purpose of shooting him, which he did. The tone of the "Sentinel" was not abandoned in bitterness by this little accident—but it always had its fighting editor, who chivalrously encountered all comers—occasionally "wiping out" or maiming an adversary; but three or four of them "went under," in succession, while engaged in this pleasing pastime.

A duel which came off about 20 years ago, between Gholson and Prentiss, in Mississippi, created considerable sensation at the time, in the region where it occurred. The origin was a political difficulty, Gholson being an ardent Democrat, and Prentiss a stout Whig. Gholson was a noted duellist, had killed his man more than once, and was a "dead shot." Prentiss had no laurels of that kind, but he was known as a man of great nerve and resolution. The affair, as is usual in that region, was visited by a large number of enlightened and highly interested critics, and this was a case of superior excellence and attraction. Among the betting fraternity, Gholson "had the call;" but some bets were made that both men would fall; and this showed the sounder judgment, for at the first fire Gholson leaped three feet from the ground, with a ball through his heart, and Prentiss, wheeling round, fell also, but only from a smart flesh would. A gentleman who had seen many duels, and witnessed this, told me that Prentiss was the only man he ever saw go into a duel without any sign of discomposure, and with entire calmness.

WILSON, N. C., Oct. 15.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had a destructive fire in Wilson to-day, destroying the Odd Fellow's Hall, a large two story building, situated in the suburbs of our little village. The house caught fire from a defect in a stove-pipe which passed through the roof of the building. The lower floor was occupied by Mr. D. S. Richardson, as a school room of the Male Department of his school. The loss is estimated at $16,000; entirely on the Odd Fellows, as they had just paid for the building.

Mr. Thomas G. Lee, a printer, was, it is thought, seriously injured by the breaking of a ladder, while attempting to scale the roof.

Yours, &c.,
ILIAD.
Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

IS THERE A COHASSET MAN AMONG US?—If there is, let him contradict the following, which we find going the rounds of our exchanges, but which we don't believe a word of.—*New York Day Book.*

"The girls of Cohasset make nothing of going into the water and bringing out a shark or a mackerel by the nose. They dig clams with their toes, and open quohogs with a pinch of the fingers. They live chiefly on sea fare, so that when kissed they taste salt, and when they die are preserved half a century. Their hair, in their old age, turns into dry sea weed, and if they have worn caps in old age, the cap is stiff and glittering with crystallizations of salt, and if you fall in love with them in their youth, you find yourself in a pickle."

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The town of Lekroy, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, at the late election gave Curtin 200, and Foster two votes. In 1856, Buchanan had one vote, and Fillmore one vote. Understanding that in the rest of the State the Bell men and the Democrats had united, these two voters "fused," and went for Foster.

STEAMER SUNK.—On Thursday the steamer Arrow, of the Norfolk and Elizabeth City (N. C.) line, struck against a rock near the first locks, about four miles south of the former city, and sustained such injuries that she went down in a short time after the occurrence. A number of passengers and a very large quantity of freight were on board, though no loss of life ensued, and but one package of goods is missing.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The Douglas State Central Committee last evening withdrew the straight Electoral Ticket, and pledged themselves to the support of the Reading Electoral Ticket, but endorsed Douglas and Johnson as the nominees of the party. An attempt to erase the Breckinridge men from the ticket was unsuccessful.

This, if we understand it, withdraws the exclusive Douglas Electoral Ticket, and leaves but one ticket in the field against Lincoln. The "Pennsylvanian" (Breck.,) says the withdrawals were done by the Douglas State Committee, at a meeting held Thursday night, at the Girard House and adds:

A preamble and resolutions were, after considerable discussion, agreed upon, to the effect that the Reading Electoral ticket should be supported by all Democrats who intended to act in the future with the true Democracy. An address, we are told, was also agreed upon, which, we suppose, embodies the reasons upon which their action is founded.

Nebraska Territorial Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Oct. 18.—The election returns from the Territory are all in except Shorter and Salem counties. Merton, dem., has 55 majority for delegate to Congress, and the two counties to hear from will probably increase the democratic majority to 150 or more.—The former reports, giving Daily, rep., the majority, prove to have been incorrect. The House stands republicans 6, democrats 6, and one still in doubt.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—J. W. Ball, the young rascal who stole 13 mules and a trunk in this city some few weeks since for which he has been publicly whipped three times in this city, was released from prison on Monday last, and on the evening of the same day stole a horse from Mrs. Henry Jones of this county—swapped the horse for a mule, getting $15 boot and was arrested the next day and lodged in Hillsboro' Jail.

That is going it decidedly strong on the horse question, and we should not wonder if the youngster finds it more difficult to get clear of this offence than stealing the 13 mules. He must be a hardened sinner.

Raleigh Press.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—*New Orleans*, Oct. 18.—Advices from Venezuela to the 21st ult. state that the Spanish minister had demanded his passports, and all the Spanish residents were leaving, difficulties being anticipated in consequence of the refusal of the government to punish the murderers of Spanish citizens, and to make indemnity. The question has been referred to Madrid.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Dates have been received here from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. The eastern division of the constitutional army is reported to have arrived before the city of Guadalajara, but nothing had been effected. It was stated that Robles and Pezuela, commanding a division of the church forces, had been defeated, with a loss of 400, in trying to march out of the capital.

A Journey.

WE MEAN A BRIEF ONE.—Accompanied by a very excellent traveling companion, we paid a visit to Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson, on Thursday and Friday of last week. The occasion called us thither, was a Barbecue, Jollification and Ball (at night) by the citizens of the good town of Lumberton, on account of the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad to that place.

At the Barbecue we saw, as we and several others supposed, between 2,500 and 3,000 persons. It was served immediately upon the Railroad, and was gotten up well. Everything that the most accomplished caterer, from ox to chicken, or lesser fowl, could suggest, was there in abundance. At night there was a ball, gotten up by the young gentlemen of Lumberton, which was well attended by the handsome lasses, and bonnie ladies of Robeson and adjoining counties. The supper gotten up on that occasion was the most bountiful and best prepared we have ever *seen*. We enjoyed it hugely, as did all others who were present. At six o'clock Saturday morning, the visitors from New Hanover, Columbus, Brunswick and Bladen, bade adieu to Lumberton, having taken the train a portion if not all of the way to their respective homes. Before leaving, upon being called upon, spirited speeches were made by Allen of New Hanover, John A. Richardson of Bladen, and others. It was to us a very pleasant journey indeed. We regret exceedingly that our foreman, from want of space and time forbids our writing more concerning it.

Fayetteville Courier.

SURRENDERED.—The Messrs. Latham, who were engaged in the affray in which Mr. John W. Grist was killed, have been brought back to this place and are now in prison awaiting their trial, which, we presume, will come off at our Superior Court in next month. We learn they delivered themselves up to a magistrate on Cape Hatteras Island, and were sent by him in charge of an officer over to Mr. Hilliard Gibbs, Sheriff of Hyde county. They were brought to this place by Mr. Gibbs last Thursday on board the steamer *Post Boy*, and put into prison. By the way, we notice several of our exchanges have received and published some very erroneous statements in regard to this sad affair. We suggest the propriety of the public suspending judgment in the matter, until it undergoes a legal investigation, and the facts are fully developed. We shall give our readers a full and impartial statement of the facts after the trial is over.—*Washington, N. C., Dispatch.*

AN EXPEDITION COME TO NOTHING.—The Knights of the Golden Circle, who have been so far benighted as to march to Western Texas, have concluded that they have had about as near a view of the elephant as would pay. The Corpus Christi Ranchero says:

The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going further towards the "seat of war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Young men at a distance should be cautious how they enter upon quixotic and desperate expeditions of this kind. The whole scheme in the present state of affairs is chimerical and dangerous in the extreme.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Independence, Mo., Oct. 16.*—The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 1st instant, arrived to-night. The campaign against the Navajoe Indians has commenced in earnest. Four hundred Utahs have been employed by Special Agent Pgffer; also 800 Mexicans and Pueblo Indians have taken the field with the regular army. It is thought they will make a clean sweep, and whip the Indians into submission. Five men, while haying, 20 miles this side of Fort Huron, a few days ago, were attacked by Indians, and two killed, the other three making their escape.

HANGING OF HORSE THIEVES IN TEXAS.—*Fort Smith*, Arkansas, Ootober 17th.—Two young men, late of this city, known as Frank Rivers and Colonel Montgomery, were hung near San Antonio, Texas, on the 13th instant, for horse stealing. Rivers was formerly the proprietor of a saloon in this place.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, were about $18,000,000. The receipts during the present week amount to $877,000—amount subject to draft $4,193,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas is upwards of one thousand. Those for the former States go via the isthmus.

Gen. Lane has returned from his Kentucky estate.

The pistol, valuable as a relic of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans*, Oct. 18.—The steamer Star of the West has arrived from Havana with advices of the 15th. Sugar was quiet—stock 130,000 boxes.

Venezuela advices of the 21st ult. state that the Spanish minister has demanded his passports.

The bark Trieste, from Rio on the 26th, has arrived. Coffee was firm.

FROM RIO.—*New Orleans, Oct. 18th.*—The barque Trieste, from Rio the 26th ult., arrived at this port to-day. The Coffee market at Rio was firm. The sales during the week ending the 25th ult. reached 56,000 bags. Sterling Exchange was quoted at ½ a ¼ per cent. premium.

HOMEOPATHY IN NEW YORK.—The Homeopathic Medical College, a bill for which passed the last session of the Legislature at Albany, was inaugurated in New York city on Tuesday evening. This fact—or rather institution—indicates that this system of practice is on the increase in that city.

ANOTHER SHOOTING SCRAPE.—We learn that a man named Buck Sauls was in the act of whipping a negro boy of Mr. Kinchen Smith's on Sunday night, for some offence, real or imaginary. Mr. Smith interfered in behalf of the boy when he was knocked down by Sauls.—On getting up Smith drew a bowie-knife when Sauls shot him, lodging several buckshot in the fleshy part of his leg. Such is the rumor as it reached us shortly after the occurrence.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 23d inst.*

Foreign Details.

By the New York, at New York, and the Arabia, at Boston, we have details of European news to the 6th instant, the main points of which have already been published. The following, however, is interesting:

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.—It appears that when Lamoriciere capitulated, his portfolio fell into the hands of General Fanti. It contained letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimists, and even the Red Republican party, against the government of Napoleon.

The journals and correspondence received from Naples contain details of the battle on the Volturno. The Garibaldians made 2,000 prisoners. The number of the enemy dead was very large. The loss of the Garibaldians was estimated at 600 killed and wounded. The Garibaldians, it is stated, captured a brigade of Loyal troops. The Anglo-Sicilian battalion lost all its officers. The Neapolitans withdrew towards Capua and Gaeta. The King and his brothers intended to continue the fight. They have ordered the fortification of the road leading to Rome.

There is little doubt that France is determined to protect the Pope in Rome, for the French garrison of the Eternal City has been increased to 25,000 men. It is said that, in case of need, Marshal Vaillant, the defender of Rome in 1849, will assume the command in chief of the army of occupation.

In the Sardinian Chambers the project of a law "to annex to Sardinia those provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the people freely manifest a wish to form an integral part of its Constitutional Monarchy," was received with great enthusiasm.

THE STATE OF ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated the 27th September, says:—The situation is becoming daily more serious. The revolution is at Monterosi, in the Comarca, 25 miles only from Rome, on the road to Viterbo.

The whole of Sabine has proclaimed Victor Emanuel. Tivoli itself, which is 18 miles from Rome, is anxious to overthrow the Papal government. There remain to the Pope the provinces of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Frosinone and Velletri, and the two latter will shortly be occupied by Sardinian troops.

There is a great outcry at Rome against M. de Merode, because he still thinks of resisting in the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone, despite the defeat of Lamoriciere's army. He has obtained a rescript from the Holy Father, by which all the gendarmes are placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, and he immediately ordered a portion of them to Velletri. This act led to a protest on the part of Monsignore Matteucci, who declared he could not keep order at Rome without gendarmes. Some of the officers have tendered their resignations, and the men are dissatisfied.

Some millions of francs are expected from Spain.—The Papal exchequer is empty, and he must depend upon the faithful.

All the Piedmontese commissaries, sub-commissaries, and councillors appointed in Umbria are Romans, who had fled or had been banished from Rome recently by the Papal government.

Monsignor Caputa, of the order of Dominicans, has published a solemn declaration of adhesion to the government of Garibaldi.

The revolutionary party are convinced that the Piedmontese will enter Rome, and have prepared tri-colored cockades and flags.

A dispatch, dated the evening of the 27th ult., states that the idea of the Papal gen d'armes making a stand at Valletri had been abandoned.

GARIBALDI.—The correspondent of the Debats says that the General will soon retire to his island home and will not leave it unless his services should be again required. He wept when he read the reproaches and insults which the ministerial prints of Turin poured out upon him. Some of his generals had been won over to the policy of Count Cavour. Surrounded by intrigues, wearied by recriminations, perplexed by political difficulties which he did not comprehend, the Dictator wrote to Victor Emanuel: "Come; I shall place authority in your hands."

LABOR SPENT IN VAIN.—Those two great champions of Bell and Everett in Georgia, the Chronicle & Sentinel and Savannah Republican, are shouting, and ranting, and making themselves perfectly ridiculous, in their vain endeavors to rally their broken cohorts. The idea of electing Bell and Everett has been *a joke, or a humbug*, from the beginning of the contest. They never had the least

The State Fair.

We publish to-day a list of the premiums awarded at the late State Fair.

We have no doubt the various Committees performed their duties as impartially as they could, and to the best of their knowledge, yet we have as little doubt that many articles of real merit were either overlooked or awarded only diplomas or small premiums. Those who feel that they have been neglected or slighted, must bear it as philosophically as they can, hoping for better luck next time.

Among the horses we may mention one that was not noticed, entered by Mr. J. S. Leathers, of Orange. This was a remarkably fine Morgan Stallion, by Strudwick's famous Morgan horse. We have never seen a more beautiful animal. He excited much attention on the Fair grounds by his symmetry, the elegance of his movements, and his fine general appearance.

We were pleased to see in Mechanic's Hall such a good display of shoes from Thomasville, Kinston, and other places. This is a branch of industry which should be encouraged among us.

In addition to the carriages and buggies that were entered for premiums, we noticed two very fine carriages by Messrs. Dibble and Brothers, of Kinston, which were on exhibition, but not for premiums. They were sent simply as specimens of the work of this firm. It is needless to say that these specimens fully sustained the high reputation of these gentlemen as manufacturers and dealers in this line.

Mr. Westbrook and the Messrs. Lindley were here, as on former occasions, with excellent specimens of their fruits. Mr. Westbrook exhibited a large variety of choice fruit trees. These gentlemen deserve all the encouragement they are receiving at the hands of the public. Westbrook & Mendenhall have expended some $25,000 or $30,000 in this department of business, and the success which has crowned their efforts is the best evidence of their superior knowledge and skill as growers of fruit and fruit trees. But they need no particular commendation from any source,—their fruit *tastes* for itself.

We repeat that, all things considered, the late Fair was entirely successful; but we trust the next one may even surpass the late one, both in the number of articles exhibited and the persons in attendance. In order to insure this, let the friends of the Fair begin to prepare for it in 1861 at an earlier period than they began in 1860.—*Ral. Standard.*

Democratic Meeting at Lillington, (Long Creek.)

A Democratic Mass Meeting will be held at Lillington, (Long Creek,) on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.

Hon. WM. S. ASHE, Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Hon. S. J. PERSON, WM. A. ALLEN, Esq., ELI W. HALL, Esq., JAMES A. WRIGHT, Esq., and other able speakers have been invited, and will probably attend. Those named have signified their intention of being there, unless prevented by unforeseen obstacles.

A full turn-out of the Democracy is earnestly looked for. The citizens will do their best for the accommodation of visitors.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

At Peacock's Store, Columbus County, on the 1st of November, 1860.

"The *Constitution* and the *Equality* of the *States*. These are symbols of *Everlasting Union*. Let these be the *Rallying cry of the People!*"—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

AND

Gen. JOSEPH LANE,

the friends of Equality and Freedom; the defenders of our Constitution and our Country on the field of Battle and in the Councils of State!

THE FRIENDS of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the National Democratic Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, will hold a MASS MEETING at PEACOCK'S STORE, on Thursday the 1st of November, 1860.

A public Dinner will be given and a National Flag raised! Hon. Warren Winslow, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, John D. Taylor, James A. Wright, Thomas D. McDowell, W. A. Allen, George and J. W. Ellis, Esqs., are invited and expected to be in attendance.

Everybody invited. Constitutional freedom is sacred and ought to be maintained! Come rally to the conflict! With united action another victory will adorn our banner.

Oct. 22, 1860.

John D. Stanford, and Thomas S. Kenan, Esqs., Democratic Sub-Electors for the county of Duplin, and others, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At Search's Store, on Friday, the 19th of October.
" Branch's Store, Saturday, 20th "
" Island Creek, Wednesday, 24th "
" Rock Fish, Thursday, 25th "
" Magnolia, Friday, 26th "
" Wolf Scrape, Saturday, 27th "
" Wm. Kornegay's, Wednesday, 31st "
" Smithfield, Friday, 2d of November.
" Chinkepin, Saturday, 3d "

Wm. A. Allen, Esq., Democratic Elector, W. J. Houston, Esq., and other Democrats, will attend at each of the above appointments as they can spare from other pressing engagements, and address their fellow-citizens upon the current political topics of the day.

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, outside of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico*.

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

Breckinridge and Lane Tickets.

We have printed a full supply of Breckinridge and Lane tickets, bearing the names of the ten electors on the *Regular Democratic ticket* in North Carolina.

We will furnish these tickets for the bare cost of paper and printing—at *one dollar a thousand.*

We trust that our Democratic friends in the different counties will see that such counties are well supplied, and that tickets are sent to each precinct and placed in the hands of responsible persons, who will be sure to attend and see that voters are supplied.

The cost is merely nominal, and we trust that the supply and distribution of tickets will be carefully attended to at every precinct of every county in the State. Send in your orders, and we will send the tickets, paying the postage ourselves. We want the tickets circulated and voted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May14, 1860. 213 & 37-ecw-1y

A Word about Hair Restoratives.

The *original* as it is still the *best*, preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, *affording an agreeable hair wash*, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates from Clergymen, Senators, and well known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if *imitations* can produce comparatively successful results, the *original* and imitated article must surpass them all.—*Journal.*

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Oct. 23. 41—1m-daw.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 17th inst., at the residence of Jesse J. Croom, by Joseph Elwell, Esq., Mr. HENRY H. PRIDGEN, to Miss A. R. CROOM, formerly of New Hanover county.

In Smithville, N. C., on Monday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Wm. Moore, Mr. JAMES E. BUIE, of Wilmington, to Miss ALICE DAVIS.

In this town, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Mr. JOHN H. SAVAGE to Miss ANN M., daughter of Mr. John C. Willis, of Wilmington.

In this county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. WILLIAMS T. BANNERMAN, to Miss IDA HALL, daughter of Albert G. Hall, Esq., all of New Hanover county.

In Charleston, on the 17th inst., Mr. W. H. PARKERSON, of Wilmington, to Miss E. E. STERRETT, of N. Y.

DIED.

In this town, at the residence of W. C. Bettencourt, Esq., on the 23d inst., Miss NAOMI CUMMINGS, aged about 73 years.

In Goldsboro', N. C., on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 13th, Major STYLES W. HOWLEY, recently of the U. S. Army, in the 42d year of his age. Major Howley was a native of the State of New York, and up to the time of the resignation of his commission in December last, had been in the army for about twenty years—having joined during the Florida war, through which he served actively, and afterwards served during the whole of the war with Mexico. He had been a recruiting officer at Louisville, Ky., where he was presented with a silver service by the National Blues of that city, as a mark of their respect for him as a gentleman and a soldier. At the time of his death Major Howley was instructing a Cavalry Company at Newbern, N. C. Death came to him very suddenly while traveling and when separated from his family; but it will be a source of consolation to them to know, that though among strangers, he received every attention which medical skill or human sympathy could suggest, and that his remains were deposited in their last resting place by the Masonic Fraternity of Goldsboro' with every mark of respect. COM.

On the 8th of September, at his residence in New Hanover county, JAMES BOURDEAUX, aged 77 years. He has been a constant member of the M. E. Church for the last 58 years. He leaves a wife and several children, besides a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of one who has been faithful to his Lord and friends. COM.

Suddenly, at Mulberry Grove, New Hanover county, on the 16th October, 1860, VIRGINIA REBECCA, youngest daughter of J. E. and R. J. Bunting, aged 7 years and 7 mos.

Language cannot express the anguish of the doting parents at this grievous calamity. She was noted for her sprightliness, the charming loveliness of her disposition, and her devoted affection for her parents, and brothers and sisters. All who came within the circle of her youthful enchantment were interested in her gentle, lovely qualities of head and heart. Such a being was too pure, too innocent for earth, and has been transported by her Heavenly Father to the never-ending joys of Heaven. While this sudden bereavement weighs heavily upon the bleeding hearts of afflicted relatives, let it be another warning to us all to keep our lamps trimmed and burning—to prepare in life for death, for we know not the day nor the hour when the all-important summons shall come to meet our righteous Judge.

A FRIEND.*

In this town, on the 21st inst., CHARLES A. MITCHELL, a native of Portsmouth, England, but for the last 9 years a resident of Wilmington, aged 23 years and 1 month.

In this county, on the 18th inst., MARTHA COLLINS, infant daughter of Simon and Amanda Lewis, aged 18 mos.

In this county, on the 18th inst., HENRY WILLIAMS, son of A. J. and Eliza Jane Williams, in the 7th year of his age.

☞ PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE METHODIST,

The New Religious Weekly,

WAS COMMENCED IN JULY LAST, AND IS PUBLISHED ON

SATURDAY

OF EACH WEEK,

At NO. 7 Beekman Street, New York.

EDITED BY THE

Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D.

ASSISTED BY THE

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D.,

At present residing in Paris, as CORRESPONDING EDITOR; and by numerous contributors well known as writers for the people. Giving due prominence to all matters of interest pertaining to the Church whose name it bears, and sustaining its institutions against disorganizers within its bosom and assailants from without, it yet, in a spirit of brotherhood, conveys to its readers full details of passing events in all the sister churches, and in the world at large, maintaining at the same time a high literary tone, and a dignified abstinence from all unnecessary controversy.

IT IS PRINTED IN

IMPERIAL QUARTO FORM.

On the Best Paper, and in the Best Typographical Style,

And is Embellished from time to time by

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MEN

IN THE MINISTRY AND LAITY,

And is thus constituted, editorially and mechanically,

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF THE FIRST CLASS.

TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

Subscribers paying for the Year to commence 1st January next, will receive the Paper Gratuitously up to that date.

PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Although "THE METHODIST" has met with almost unprecedented success, yet, in order to place it within the reach of every Methodist Family, we have been induced to offer a List of Premiums to any who wish to procure subscribers. These Premiums are offered severally for Two Subscribers, and up to Fifty Subscribers, and embrace

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines,
Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines,
French's Conical Washing Machines,

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE BOOKS, SUCH AS

Harper's Illuminated Bible,
Washington Irving's Works,
Agricultural Books,
Steven's History of Methodism,
Bang's History of the M. E. Church,

AND NUMEROUS OTHER BOOKS OF PERMANENT INTEREST AND VALUE, TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF BOOKS SUITABLE TO THE

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY;

Affording to any who wish to present their Pastor with a perpetually useful household convenience, or who wish to procure one for their own comfort, or who wish to furnish one as a means of livelihood to some friend, or to any Sunday School Pupil or Teacher who desires to enrich the S. S. Library, a ready means of doing so by the expenditure only of a

LITTLE EXERTION,

AND THE OCCUPATION OF A

LITTLE SPARE TIME.

☞ Specimen Nos. will be sent Free, on application, to any address, with full particulars of Premiums.—Address

L. BANGS, Publisher.
Office, 7 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

Oct. 25, 1860. 9-6t.

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R.

I WILL attend to receiving and forwarding any Goods by the Rail Road to the Lumberton Depot.

J. J. SELLERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 21, 1860. 9-3t*

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain.

B. F. RINALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C.

October 19th, 1860. 9-3m

A NEW CONSERVATIVE RELIGIOUS JOURNAL—PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS—SPECIMEN NUMBERS FREE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. H. A. BAGG to collect all Taxes due me. Persons are hereby notified that all Taxes, without any distinction, that remain unpaid at next December Court, will be returned to the Court, and the property will be sold in ten days afterwards.

E. D. HALL, Late Sheriff.

Oct. 25th, 1860 43-tf—9-tf

300 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL, at public auction, on the 10th of November, (at the former residence of Stewart DeVane, on Black River, New Hanover county,) Three Hundred Acres of Land, it being the lower part of the tract formerly owned by said S. DeVane, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which are Swamp Lands, of which about fifteen acres are in cultivation, the remainder of the tract is good Turpentine Land Also,

At the same time and place, we will sell from 800 to 1000 bushels Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Hogs, Cattle, Horses, Farming Implements, &c. We will also hire out for the balance of the year Eight likely Negroes.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Persons desiring to examine the land, will call on T. W. DeVane, who resides on the premises.

T. W. & W. S. DEVANE.

Oct. 25, 1860. 9-ts

F. M. BIZZELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 23df 1860. 41-tf

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the drawing of October 2d, 1860:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
9,135	$100,000	5.730	$30,000	16,684	$10,000
28,052	50,000	9.107	20,000		

Numbers 152, 211, 272, 512. 953, 1.281, 1.350, 2,070, 2.306, 2,732, 3,851, 4,459, 5,027, 5,879, 6,008, 6,036, 6,717, 7.770, 7,976, 8,826, 9.294, 11,118, 11,204, 12,175, 13,484, 14,369, 14,433, 14,446, 15,356, 15,612, 16,998, 17,151, 17,730, 19,620, 19,758, 21,129, 21,693, 22,100, 22,408, 23,131, 23,391. 23,695, 27,181, 28,340, 28,653, 28,887, 29,006, 29,814, 29,835—$1,000 each.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 20th of October. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ.

Oct. 18, 1860. 37&9-1t

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscribers on the 14th inst., their two negro men, HALL and NATHAN, hired from Harper Williams, Esq., of Duplin County. HALL is very black, and will weigh about 170 lbs., with a scar on his nose, quick spoken, and quite intelligent. NATHAN is chunkey built, 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches high, and will weigh about 140 or 150 lbs., a bright mulatto, smooth face, about 20 years of age, with a cut on the back of his arm just above the elbow; they are supposed to be in Duplin County, or lurking about White Hall on Neuse River in Wayne County.—We will give twenty dollars for the apprehension of said two negroes, Hall and Nathan, for their return to us at Whiteville, N. C., or their lodgement in any Jail so as we can get them, or ten dollars for either one.

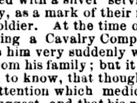
G. PRIDGEN & SON.

Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1860 37-2t—9-4t

ARCH'D SMALL. JOHN SMALL.

Dr. A. & J. SMALL,

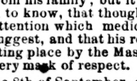
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,



Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

June 22, 1860.—247&44-tf.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.



DR. A. J. SHRIVER, late of Baltimore, having permanently settled in Wilmington, and associated with Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, to take charge of and practice Mechanical Dentistry, exclusively, respectfully tenders his services to the public and solicits patronage, and in so doing promises to give entire satisfaction to every patron, with any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired.

The Hard Rubber or Vulcanite work, which under many circumstances is for various reasons far preferable to every other variety now in use, will be put up from a single Tooth to an entire set in the most perfect manner, and on such terms as shall be agreeable to all parties.

Extensive practical experience in Mechanical Dentistry for the past ten years is deemed sufficient to justify a promise of satisfactory success in every operation.

In the event of a failure to give perfect satisfaction no compensation for services will be required.

☞ Prices reduced, and shall be regulated so as to meet the wants and necessities of all who may desire Artificial Teeth.

Persons troubled with defection plate work who may wish to exchange for the Vulcanite or any other style can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

September 13th, 1860. 7&4-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of Bizzell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by F. M. Bizzell, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.

F. M. BIZZELL,
A. F. BIZZELL.

Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1860

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES,
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th. 1860. 288&51-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed.

JOHN C. HEYER.
W. A. HEYER.

Oct. 1, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street.

JOHN C. HEYER.
WM. A. HEYER.

Oct. 6, 1860. 27&7-3m

SUNDRIES.

45 HHDS. strictly choice Cincinnati Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
800 Sacks Liverpool Fine Salt, in splendid new sacks;
200 Bales Prime Eastern Hay;
125 Hhds., 40 Barrels of Retailing Molasses;
30 Barrels New Orleans Syrup;
200 Kegs Nails—an excellent brand;
150 Boxes Macy's and Star Candles—a superior article;
40 Barrels N. C. Family and Super. Flour. For sale by

Oct. 5, 1860. HATHAWAY & CO.

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

EXTRA NEW HULLED BUCKWHEAT, received today. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Oct. 11.

SALT—SALT.

100 SACKS MARSHALL'S FINE SALT, for sale in lots to suit, at WORTH & DANIEL'S.

Oct. 17.

CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES,

(RECEIVED PER BRIG JOHN BALCH,)

IN NEW, BRIGHT PACKAGES, and extra hooped, for Railroad transportation.

248 hhds.
11 tierces,
6 bbls.

} Imported direct, and for sale in lots or by the cargo, very low, by

May 25, 1860. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

BY WHOLESALE.

AT NEW YORK PRICES—the largest stock of Staple and Domestic Goods ever opened in Wilmington. Worthy the attention of country merchants.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Oct. 2.

CORN,

OATS, HAY and BRAN. For sale by

Oct. 2d W. H. McRARY & CO.

SUGARS.

CRUSHED, CUT LOAF, A & C REFINED and PORTO RICO SUGARS. For sale by the barrel or smaller quantity, by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Oct. 6, 1860.

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

The Power of Prayer—by S. Irenius Prime;
Christianity and Modern Infidelity—by Morgan;
Dr. Spencer's Sketches—very valuable;
The Church Identified—by Wilson;
Our Bible Class, and the good that came of it;
History of Methodism—by Stevens, 1 and 2 vols.;
Holy Living and Dying—by J. Taylor;
Jacobus' Notes on the 4 Gospels;
Help to the Reading of the Bible—by Nichols, A. M.;
Thornton's Family Prayers;
Memoirs of Bethany;
Mothers of the Bible;
The Words of Jesus and Faithful Promises;
The Christian's Companion in Affliction;
Man and Woman;
Five Years in China—by Taylor;
Promise of the Father;
Tracts for Missionary Use;
Church History—by Mahon;
Infant Baptism—by Hodges;
The Poet Preacher—by Adams;
Agnes, or the Little Ray;
Preachers and Preaching—by Murray;
Footsteps of Messiah—by Leash;
Mission of Enquiry to the Jews;
Ten Years of a Preacher's Life—by Milburn;
Pioneer Preachers and People of the Mississippi—by Milburn;
Chapman's Sermons:
Parochal Sermons—by Bishop Southgate;
The Land and the Book—by Thompson;
Morning and Night Watches;
Sacred Scenes and Characters—by Headley;
Sacred Mountains, " "
Life of Rev. Daniel Baker;
Sermons " "
United States in Prophecy—by Baldwin;
All of Dr. Cummings' Series of Works.

Oct. 23, 1860.

THE TARBORO' HOTEL,

(FORMERLY MRS. GREGORY'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole Proprietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established reputation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the Southern country.

GEO. HOWARD.

Oct. 1, 1860. 42-1t&91J

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	30 @	32	
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50 @	7 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @	12 00	
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 25 @	1 80	
New	2 00 @	2 15	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16 @	18	
Adamantine	20 @	24	
Sperm	35 @	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17 @	20	
Laguayra	14 @	15	
Rio	15½ @	16½	
St. Domingo	14 @	15	
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10 @	10½	
strict mid'g	10½ @	11	
good mid'g	11½ @	11¾	
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	13½ @	14	
Rope, ℔ lb	7½ @	7¾	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	85 @	90	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @	9	
Yarn, ℔ lb	19½ @	20	
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20 @	22	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50 @	55	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 50 @	7 75	
Mac'rel No. 1	16 00 @	18 00	
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00	
do. No. 3	6 50 @	8 50	
Herrings, East	3 00 @	3 50	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00 @	6 50	
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00 @	7 50	
Superfine	0 00 @	7 25	
Fine	0 00 @	7 00	
Cross	0 00 @	6 75	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS,	10 @	18	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3¼	
1 ton and upwards,			
per ton	60 00		
Super. Lime	@50	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton	9 00 @	10 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	55 @	65	
Oats	41 @	45	
Pease, Cow	75 @	80	
Do. B. Eye	0 95 @	1 00	
Wheat, red	0 00 @	0 00	
do. white	0 00 @	0 00	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	1 00	
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	5 @	5¼	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½ @	6	
Dry	7½ @	9	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 05 @	1 10	
N. River	85 @	90	
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00	
American, ref.	3½ @	00	
do. sheer	0 @	00	
do. hoop, ton	75 00 @	77 50	
Swede	5½ @	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75 @	80	
do. fm store	90 @	1 00	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @	12 50	
Wide do	0 00 @	9 00	
Scantling	0 00 @	8 00	
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00 @	16 00	
planed	18 00 @	19 00	
clear	25 00 @	30 00	
Side boards	14 00 @	15 00	
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00	
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	14 00 @	15 00	
re-sawed	16 00 @	17 00	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	24 @	26	
do. Bbls.	30 @	32	
N. Orleans	50 @	55	

LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
Whiskey	28 @	35	
N. E. Rum	35 @	40	
Gin	37 @	45	
Brandy	40 @	50	
do. Apple	65 @	90	
do. Peach	1 00 @	1 50	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00 @	1 92	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 40	
Hard	0 00 @	1 20	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 25	
do. in order	0 00 @	2 50	
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 50	
Rosin, Pale,	2 00 @	3 00	
do. No. 1,	2 25 @	1 75	
do. No. 2,	1 10 @	1 15	
do. No. 3,	1 00 @	1 02½	
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	37½ @	39	
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½ @	4	
Wrought	10 @	12½	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00 @	2 25	
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20	
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25	
PEA NUTS, bush	0 00 @	0 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	70 @	75	
Irish, do.	00 @	1 00	
do. ℔ bbl.	2 00 @	2 25	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	15 @	15½	
Middlings	00 @	13½	
Shoulders	12 @	12½	
Hog round	13 @	13½	
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	12½ @	13	
Shoulders	10½ @	11	
N. C. Lard	13 @	14	
West'n do	13 @	13½	
Butter	20 @	27	
Cheese	12 @	12½	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	21 50 @	22 00	
Clear do	00 00 @	00 00	
Butt	17 00 @	18 00	
Beef, Mess	11 50 @	16 00	
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @	20 00	
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15 @	30	
do. dead	00 @	00	
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00	
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @	00	
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50 @	2 25	
Mutton	1 50 @	2 25	
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @	30	
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	1 00 @	0 00	
do. fm store	15 @	1 20	
fine	1 50 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8 @	9	
New Orleans,	8 @	9	
Muscovado	7 @	9	
Loaf & crush'd,	10 3/4 @	12	
C. Yellow	9½ @	10	
Granulated,	11 @	11½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4¾ @	7¾	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	6 00	
Common	2 00 @	2 50	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00	
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @	20 00	
Ash Head'g,	14 00 @	16 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00 @	00 00	
Mill, prime	9 00 @	11 25	
do. inferior			
ordinary	5 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @	00	
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14 @	20	
Medium	25 @	30	
Fine	45 @	50	
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @	20	

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 45
Rosin do.	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 60
Flour do.	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7¾
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The American Telegraph Company.

The beauties of a monopoly are about as well illustrated in the management of the great telegraph line extending from Newfoundland to New Orleans, as in any other affair with which we are acquainted. We use the word "line" understandingly, for although originally made up of several lines and under the control of several companies, it is now all under the control of a central monopoly, of which the executive committee is resident in the city of New York.

Some two years since we commenced taking regular despatches for the *Journal*, and before long the Messrs. Burr, then proprietors of the *Herald*, came into the movement, dividing the expense with us. The *liberal* managers of the telegraph were anxious to exact the full telegraphic rates from both offices, but could not well contrive how to prevent a despatch bought and paid for by one, coming into the possession of the other, if the purchaser chose to communicate it; so *that* piece of stupid illiberality was abandoned. During the war excitements of last year, while everybody was anxious to hear from Italy, we telegraphed liberally, more so indeed than we could well afford, and up to the present time we have kept up with cities and towns of much larger size and with papers of larger pretensions and circulation. During all this time, while telegraphing regularly and largely, we have paid word for word, precisely at the rates o the most transient customer, receiving neither courtesy, preference, nor deduction. We say nothing of any courtesy due to the press. We speak of the policy that thus offers no encouragement to a liberal use of the telegraph, but charges the regular customer, whose bills are in the neighborhood of forty dollars a week, as the bills of the press were during the Italian war, at precisely the same rates as him who sends but one despatch a year.

But the last turn of the screw is one that all our merchants, who have been in the habit of using the telegraph, will fully understand and appreciate. The edict has gone forth that all cypher despatches must be charged double, when sent to any office intermediate between New York and New Orleans; between New York and New Orleans such despatches can still be sent at the regular rates.

To understand this matter, it is only necessary to remind the reader of market reports that there are certain conventional phrases, as thus, in the cotton market,—"Cotton dull, with a declining tendency"—"Cotton, price unchanged, but dull," or a great many other things. Suppose A, telegraphing to B, chooses, instead of repeating all this, to substitute any given word or words which B will understand,—whose business is it? What has the telegraph to do with it, or why should they refuse to transmit this word or that more than another? We take it that they are common carriers of words, and as long as the words contain nothing wrong, they have no right to discriminate.

We are anxious to accommodate our patrons, and to keep up with the requirements of the times in the way of telegraphing, but have felt it due to ourselves and others to stop for the present, or until some satisfactory arrangements can be made. We do not feel like submitting tamely to this new imposition.

As already intimated, and indeed as will be readily believed, the cost of telegraphing is no unimportant item in the expenses of any newspaper establishment, and bears heavily upon the press in towns or cities of comparatively small population. We notice that there are few or no towns of this size where regular despatches are taken by the press. We notice that several have very recently stopped, or largely reduced the amount. We do not, however, urge this as a preliminary to permanent discontinuance, or as an excuse for doing so, for we do not wish to stop, but we do wish, on our own account, and on the account of others, to have some reasonable understanding. Of course the telegraphic operators here have nothing to do with this matter, nor have we any sort of complaint to urge against them, but the contrary.

In saying "we," we refer to the press here, as Mr. Waddell of the *Herald*, has also felt called upon to adopt the same course.

NATURALLY, Senator Seward seems to have met with a more cordial reception from the Prince of Wales and "the Royal party" than any other citizen of the United States. Of course Sewardism is the universal ism in England; and from Prince to peasant Seward is the representative man. Our abolitionism is a mere derivation from Britain, a mere reflex of Exeter Hall.—When men howl over the Prince of Wales and the kindred race and all that, then we think a little, and we don't howl. We see one paper talk about the boy as a man of reflection, and another talk about his appreciating "institutions," and all that sort of thing. No doubt he thinks England and Germany very considerable. America a rising but uncivilized country, and wonders why Congress don't abolish slavery, and so on and so forth. If it be said that he is well educated and knows better, we can only say that we never yet saw an Englishman, no matter how well educated, who could conceive the idea of our federal institutions. Parliament being omnipotent, he don't see why Congress is not also so. Actual contact is the only way to get a realizing sense. It takes time to understand our system.

☞ We learn upon undoubted authority, that enquiry made at the railroad offices at Salisbury, showed that the whole arrivals there by railroad, on the two days of the big opposition mass meeting, were *less than five hundred*. This includes those coming to Salisbury from the North and from the South on the N. C. Railroad, and from the West on the Western extension; with the exception of a few wagons from Cabarrus, and a few straggling vehicles from other adjoining counties; the strangers outside of Rowan came by Railroad.—Excitement tends to unconscious exaggeration. The dinner and the general arrangements at Salisbury were capital. The cows and sheep run wild since, having lost their bells, said bells having been converted into politicians or political institutions.

☞ Some Regiment of New York Volunteers, mainly composed of Irishmen, refused to turn out to do honor to the Prince of Wales, and for this the virtuous indignation of Harper's Weekly is aroused against them, and all sorts of Irishmen "catch it," together with the Pope and all persons of papistical affinities, up to the Pope's grandmother.

These volunteer troops were wrong in refusing, *as Irishmen*, to turn out. They, in their public capacity, were simply New York Militia men—politically, citizens of the United States, and as such only were they called upon. This country has nothing to do with their former squabbles—they, as citizens of this country, have no right to obtrude them.

☞ This being the week of Duplin county Court, W. A. Allen, Esq., our able and worthy elector for this district, was prevented from meeting his competitor, Mr. Dockery, at Brunswick. We understand that the electors met, however, at Kenansville, on Wednesday, and that the discussion passed off to the full satisfaction of the Democracy then and there present, who felt proud of the ability with which the Democratic cause was sustained by their fellow-countyman, Mr. Allen.

Hon. Warren Winslow also spoke at Kenansville on Wednesday, and with his usual ability and effect. Old Duplin is ready for the fray. She will do *her* full duty. Are we in New Hanover equally ready?

Postponed.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday the meeting advertised to take place at Point Caswell was postponed. No doubt the citizens from all that section of the county and some from the contiguous sections of adjoining counties will be present at Long Creek on this day week.

The meeting at Point Caswell will be held on Saturday, November 3d.

Had the state of the weather permitted, the place of James A. Wright, Esq., who was invited to address his fellow citizens yesterday, (Friday, Oct. 19th,) would have been supplied by other gentlemen, Mr. Wright being confined by serious indisposition. Mr. Wright is now recovering and the assemblage on Saturday, the 3d day of November, will be addressed by him as well as by other gentlemen.

☞ Our neighbour of the *Herald* animadverts pretty severely upon the notice of the late Opposition meeting at Salisbury, made by the Democratic paper at that place—the *Salisbury Banner*. We are as little disposed as any one can be to admit any unnecessary asperbity into the discussion of the issues arising out of the present canvass, or to notice with bitterness or injustice the movements of the opposition in the South. Yet we deem it only fair to the *Banner* to let the readers of newspapers here have an opportunity of seeing the remarks of that paper, to which objection is made by the *Herald*.

In regard to the weather, it is certain that the first day of the meeting was inclement, as it also appears that the second, the big day was pleasant, so that there need be no issue about *that*. We know also that without any design of over-statement, gentlemen saturated with the enthusiasm of such occasions are apt to overestimate, and thus innocently to over-state the numbers present. We have seen a good many crowds, and as a rule they are always over-estimated, and this innocently enough by all parties. So *that* too may pass. By all accounts the bell-ringings and other merely physical demonstrations were carried to a point that to a spectator must have appeared very much like foolery—in fact the ringing of cow-bells and all bells as an argument for the election of a gentleman who happens to be named Bell, is a weak pun, hardly worthy of serious men at a time like this. The embracing of Mr. Badger by that ardent and impulsive youth, Mr. Boyden, and the hugging of the both by Gov. Morehead was very much like a stage scene.

But the speeches made—the opinions avowed, were, after all, the matters of the greatest moment. Surely few will agree with the assertion that would class the Administration of Franklin Pierce as the worst we ever had or ever could have, not even excepting Lincoln's. We most honestly believe that Frank Pierce is now the first choice of a larger majority of the people of North Carolina than any other man living. Whatever objections have been made to the tone of the *Banner's* reference to the meeting, we have not seen any denial of the correctness of the report of the language or the positions of the leading speakers, as such report is given by that paper, and it is to the expressions and positions of the speakers that we wish to direct attention. We know that there are many, very many, gentlemen who have acted and still do act with the Opposition, who cannot endorse anything of the kind.

Items.

KNOCKED INTO A COCKED HAT.—Among the personal baggage of the Prince of Wales are *seventeen* cocked hats.

DEATH OF COMMODORE SKINNER.—Commodore Chas. Skinner died at Richmond, Va., on Monday last. He had been placed on the retired list. He entered the Navy in 1809.

INTEREST ON DEBT.—The interest on the National Debt of Great Britain is 28,500,000 pounds sterling.—On that of France, 22,400,000 pounds sterling. The glories of Napoleon the Third are not obtained for nothing. The French payments, on account of debt, are fast marching up to the British level.

PRESENT TO ABD-EL-KADER.—President Buchanan has sent to Abd-el-Kader, now residing at Damascus, two Colt's holster pistols, mounted with silver, and beautifully ornamented with arabesque work, in a rosewood case also silver mounted. The present goes as an acknowledgement for his protection extended to the christians of Damascus, including the American Consul, during the late riots there.

HOW IS IT?—Old Mr. Farnham, the last and only survivor of Bunker Hill, who is 105 years old, smokes tobacco immensely. In *his* case tobacco does not seem to be opposed to longevity.

NOW AND THEN.--Now our Opposition friends in North Carolina look upon platforms with much contempt—they seem to think that a long platform is a necessary indication of something very like dishonesty.—This is what they say *now*.

Well, look back a little. In February of this very year the leaders of that party met in Convention at Raleigh, and had a pow-wow, a Convention and a platform. It was a compend of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Criminal Code, the Confession of Faith and the Thirty-Nine Articles. *Such* a State platform had never been seen, heard or thought of in North Carolina. In February last that was *all* right. *Then* the Opposition were prepared to defend *any* amount of platform. *Now* they are down on platforms. Charming innocence and delightful consistency! Surely the game of politics sometimes embraces queer moves, and this is one of them.

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—Yesterday forenoon we received the annexed note. We tried the lamp last night—found it to give a pure and powerful light, fully equal to the best gas;—to burn without smoke or smell, and not to consume any large amount of the oil or fluid. In fact, our trial was perfectly satisfactory, as we think will be the case wherever a pure article of oil is obtained. If all crudities are not removed from the oil, it will be certain to smoke and smell. The specimen sent us by Mr. CASSIDEY was perfectly limpid:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seeing your remarks in the *Journal* of yesterday, and continually *hearing* about the most miserable light afforded by the gas now in use, and *feeling* the inconveniences of it myself; and, as a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, I herewith send you one of my kerosene oil lamps, with a specimen of the oil which I have for sale at my store.

This, and other illuminating apparatus may be found at CASSIDEY'S, 26 & 28 South Front st.

DISCUSSION AT SMITHVILLE.—We understand that Hon. Warren Winslow addressed his constituents of Brunswick county at Smithville on Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, on the political issues of the present Presidential canvass, and was replied to by Oliver Dockery, Esq., Bell and Everett Elector. A brief rejoinder from Mr. Winslow and a still more brief surrejoinder from Mr. Dockery closed the discussion.

Mr. Winslow's effort is spoken of as a complete vindication of Democratic principles and policy, and a withering exposure of the shams and humbug of the Belleverettites. Mr. Dockery struggled in vain against the conclusive arguments and facts brought forward by Mr. Winslow, but did the best that could be done for a sinking cause. Mr. Winslow was particularly happy in his rejoinder. The discussion occupied the greater part of the afternoon and was marked by courtesy and good feeling. We are doing well in Brunswick.

Big Potatoe.

A day or two since David Southerland, Esq., of this place, showed us a Sweet Potatoe sent to him by Mr. Stephen Herring, of Duplin County, which weighed over eight pounds. Mr. Herring says that is nothing to the one he will have at the Fair in Duplin county.

What is the World Coming To?

This is the nineteenth century. We have heard and read that too often to forget it. The nineteenth century is the greatest, the best, and the wisest of centuries, and we being the people of the nineteenth century, are, of course, the greatest, the wisest, and the best of people. So we hear and so we say What are the facts? To what do all our boasted movements tend? What good thing is stable—what government is established—what institution is safe?

The old world trembles with the premonitory shock of an earthquake that, when its vibrations have assumed their whole power, may prostrate every social and political edifice reared by progressive civilization. Would that we could say that the new world was exempt from the fears and terrors which afflict the old! Would that we could look forward to a horizon undimmed by clouds—look down upon a ground unshaken by convulsions. Do we not, too, like the unfortunates of Europe, dwell beside a volcano? Are we not, too, liable to be prostrated by the shocks of an earthquake? Do not the storm clouds lower over our horizon as well as theirs? Is there not truth in the melancholy refrain of Burns' poetry, that "Man was made to mourn."

In England wealth has made its chosen home. In France, genius and refinement, science and cultivation go hand in hand. They are good allies, yet *hate* each other most cordially and spend all their money in preparations for mutual devastation. England actually dreams of French invasion. France looks forward to revenge for Waterloo, to the plunder of London to satisfy her for the occupation of Paris. The people of both nations are exhausted by preparations for war almost as much as they would be by actual hostilities, and *these* may come at any time.

And looking Eastward, we hear much of Italy. We hear much of Garibaldi. The cry goes up that Italy is to be free. That Garibaldi is her Washington. Last year, without any just cause, according to the laws of nations, Louis Napoleon poured his legions into Upper Italy; and, together with Victor Emanuel, he drove the Austrians out of Lombardy—made a convention at Villa Franca, the conditions of which were never fulfilled. Then Victor Emanuel's agents stirred up difficulties in the Dutchies, and his troops annexed them.—Then came portions of the Papal dominions.

Garibaldi had figured before as a partizan leader—this year he assumes a wider *role* as an independent Filibuster. Secretly aided and abetted by Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon, and to some extent by England, he went over to Sicily. We hear of his triumphs, but there was little fighting. Authority had lost its *prestige*. The whole fabric dissolved at his approach.—It has never been re-constructed, and Sicily is now half an anarchy and half a military despotism. It is a nondescript. A thing worse than the worst autocracy.—The same was the case at Naples and throughout the greater portion of the Continental dominions of the King of the two Sicilies. Garibaldi fought few battles, for there was hardly a society to overthrow; all had been underminded. In all this, the overthrow of existing things was easy. The construction of a new order was difficult—for Garibaldi it was impossible. His mission is already declared a failure. He avows his determination to march on Rome. The King of Sardinia, in whose name his is supposed to act, disapproves of this course. He pays no attention. Louis Napoleon holds Rome with a division of his army. He heeds not or pretends not to heed. The complications incident to this state of affairs induce the Bourbon King of Naples to make a stand with sixty thousand troops. Royalist reaction and Red Republican license begin to show themselves. Still Garibaldi, with his undisciplined volunteers, talks about an attack upon the Austrians in that province of Venitia from whose terrible fortifications the flower of the whole army of France visibly recoiled. He proposes to lead his rabble against the army that for fourteen hours opposed the whole might of France and Sardinia, lead by Emperor and King in person at Solferino, and retired in good order after having inflicted a greater loss than it sustained. And yet this reckless adventurer is called the Washington of Italy!

The real struggle approaches. The ruthless military powers of the North are again banding themselves into another Holy Alliance. The rulers of Russia, Austria and Prussia meet at Warsaw, and at their call come most of the minor kings of Germany. France is not invited, but when armies are poured into Italy she will come uninvited. What part England will take will be hard to tell. Even Spain may be elevated into some consequence.

The abortions of this year, with the advantages which will be taken of them, really postpone Italian independence indefinitely. What will they effect for other "nationalities," for Hungary and Bohemia, for Ireland and for Poland? Nothing! Nothing! The nineteenth century has invented railroads and telegraphs, but it has not changed the nature of men.

And here at home. Need we say that the future is looked to with apprehension? How could it be otherwise? Oh, there be sounding generalities,—brave words—high patriotisms—noble philanthropies—under the cloak of which established institutions are attacked and legal rights set at nought.

When we see so much of this cant at home—when we know how nearly it affects ourselves—how it threatens the peace and the integrity of our country—how it bears false witness against its neighbour by representing the people of the South in colors sufficiently black to disgrace human nature were they really as painted, we are compelled to receive all the fancy sketches of Italian Washingtons, English Philanthropists, and French propagandists of liberty, with many grains of allowance, if not a good deal of scepticism. The end is not yet.—What it is to be at home or abroad we cannot say, but this we know, that the cant of philanthropy and liberty will bear examination! The article is generally spurious.

Gas.

We don't like to grumble when we can help it; generally it does no good. Of course, everybody knows that for some nights past our gas has given, not light, but rather darkness visible. Everybody growls, naturally enough. The officers of the Gas Company know all this just as well as we do, and prove that they do by appealing to the patience of consumers for a short time.

This is the present state of the case, and it is no secret, and can be no news to anybody. But some of our citizens find fault with the press of the town that it does not kick up a fuss about the deficiency of the light.—Why don't the *Journal* and the *Herald* do so and so—something mysterious, we suppose. Now let us ask, *what* is expected of the papers? Are they to inform the public that the gas is very poor? The public knows that already. Are they to tell the managers of the Gas Company or Gas Works that the public is very much aggrieved and dissatisfied? *That* fact must be known to all. That it *is* known, is proved by the appeal made to the patience of consumers. Will somebody suggest something for us to do in the premises. We mean something really practical. Of course we all want good light and at a fair price. We pay high enough to have good light and think ourselves entitled to it, but this is a matter for all consumers equally with us.

☞ The Goldsboro *Tribune* says that Mr. Laguire was no "fugitive from justice" when he left Goldsboro', for his home in Augusta, Ga. We knew that there was a requisition for him as stated by us. We do not know how else such could be made.

GAIN OF CONGRESSMEN.—The Democracy have gained three Congressmen in Pennsylvania and three in Ohio, at the last election. This will make a difference of twelve in a vote in the House.

Psychological.

The above is a hard word to spell. We wrote it three distinct and several times *wrong*, but we think it is right now. It has some reference to the human soul, or intellect, or some such thing.

Psychologically speaking we are in the same situation with our town gas. We feel anything else than bright or brilliant. The pressure of a hydraulic machine would fail to squeeze an idea out of our head, or bring it to the point of our pen. It is not laziness. We don't feel lazy. We don't feel sick. We are simply dull. Our unfortunate brains won't work. They have struck. To use an illustration familiar to printers, they lack suction. They can neither receive nor communicate.

We pick up a northern paper and read about the Prince of Wales—the Prince of Wales be hanged—likewise Italy—it may go to the dogs. Hungary may be hungry, and Greece greasy, the Pope may leave Rome to roam elsewhere. All is vanity—let us read the Patent Office Reports.

☞ The two men of the name of Hitchings, taken up near Clio, in Marlboro' district, South Carolina, under suspicious circumstances, as being engaged in tampering with negroes, exciting them to insurrection, supplying them with arms, and so forth, have not been hung, as reported, although of the truth of the charges against them, and consequently of their ultimate fate, there can be no doubt. An informant of the *South Carolinian* says that recent and further developments leave no doubt of these facts.

The Know Nothing Circus at Salisbury.

The great "ground swell" is over—the Know Nothing Circus, "concluding with a grand display of fireworks," has fretted its hour and is no more.

With all the advantages of weeks of puffing, K. N organization, and fine weather, the State Mass Meeting of the National Union party mustered at the utmost seven hundred people outside of Rowan, and altogether at their meeting some twenty-five hundred. They had processions with torches and transparencies, banners, &c., and they had Messrs. Vance, Badger, Graham, Gov. Morehead, and Smith as orators, assisted in the street corner business by the small fry of the party.—They had fireworks and bells and all imaginary kind of foolery—enough to disgust the most ardent lover of clap-trap, and more than enough to outrage the feelings of sober-minded, right-thinking men. "What party is dis making all dis fuss?" asked one nigger of another in the hearing of a friend. "Tis de 'position party," was the response. "Den" said the first, "ise a dimocrat." And no wonder the nigger should say so. On Friday they had a dinner—an excellent dinner, we are told—got up by private families in a style which ladies only can reach. It was for the friends of Bell and Everett—we are not of that number and therefore were absent from the table.

But our readers are mainly interested in what was *said*. We heard several of the speeches and were amazed at them. We have no hesitation in declaring that better Black Republican doctrine could not be desired by Lincoln himself than we heard preached here during Thursday and Friday last. The tone of the speeches was that of utter, unqualified, unmitigated submission to Black Republican rule. The nigger question was hooted at as a cause of dissolution. Mr. Boyden declared, and he desired it to be proclaimed from the house tops and through the newspapers, that he would accept the humblest office under Lincoln, and he also declared that it was folly to talk of dissolving the Union to protect the nigger! Gov. Morehead was of the opinion that because we had negroes run off down South we had no right to complain of Northern negro thieves. Joe Turner proclaimed himself a submissionist, and said any man who could stand Buchanan's administration could stand that of Lincoln's; whilst Mr. Badger or Governor Graham, we forget which, denounced the administration of Franklin Pierce as the worst we ever did or could have, not excepting that of Lincoln. Loud threats of hanging Southern traitors were heard on all sides, but not a word of menace to northern traitors. Breckinridge was most violently assailed and Douglas was applauded, whilst Lincoln was not even alluded to in disparaging terms. The secession of Alabama and South Carolina were the chief topics of denunciation, while the nullification of the fugitive slave law by northern States was not once alluded to. The spirit of the speakers pervaded the crowd of their followers. A prominent wireworker of this county declared on the street in reply to a question, that he would give up the institution of slavery rather than the Union! Another of the same class, a member elect to the Legislature from a neighboring county, when asked if he really thought Bell had any chance, answered no. Then why do your party press him? The answer was, *To prepare the State for the election of Lincoln!*

To those who denounce the miscreant Helper, and who applauded the running off of Prof. Hedrick, it must have been apparent that a great change has taken place in the Opposition branch of public sentiment during the last two years. We witnessed the poor druken fool Sandy Tate covered with tar and feathers and astride a rail, last winter, for using language little if any worse than was proclaimed from the public stand and applauded here during the past week. It is time these things should be known and pondered, and it is time the press of the State should do its full duty in denouncing such things. We say, and we know the truth of what we say will be recognized by all unprejudiced men, that the last State campaign and the present campaign so far, have done more to abolitionize North-Carolina than could have been effected by Black Republicanism in twenty years. We do not charge this design upon the Opposition, but we do distinctly charge this effect. When John Pool, during the late campaign, rejoiced that the negro had begun to stink in the white man's nostrils, he did not weigh his words. When men proclaim that they will give up the sole dependence for life and happiness of the South rather than the Union, they little think what they say. When others run a candidate to prepare the South for the rule of its deadliest foes they rivet a chain they can never again break. When Southern men desire it to be proclaimed that they will take office under an anti-Southern administration they ought to know they invite Northern aggression.

Of course the Union was the battle cry of the orators, and disunion the weapon used on Breckinridge.—Mr. Badger did not believe Breckinridge to be a disunionist, nor did Mr. Vance, but they contended he was the tool of disunionists—in this classing as disunionists all the eminent and distinguished democrats North or South. Mr. Vance was anxious to know where the Black Republican party came from, and without once thinking where the Whig party of the North *had gone to*, he was satisfied the Democracy had given birth to Black Republicanism. Mr. Vance also defended Douglas' squatter sovereignty doctrine, or at least he condemned that of the Breckinridge party, and before he concluded he took special pains to prove that Bell and Breckinridge occupied precisely similar grounds on that question. Gov. Morehead ridiculed the idea of the South kicking up a row about slave territory, seeing, as he said, that they have more territory now within their States than they know what to do with. He charged that the design of the supporters of Breckinridge South was to re-open the slave trade, in face of all the evidence to the contrary. These and such others were the topics urged to the crowd. How fair they were our readers can see.

On the whole the meeting was an extraordinary one—in its tone and sentiment—in its foolery and ridiculousness. As a State Mass Meeting, in point of numbers, it was a dead failure—without regard to numbers or any good practical effect, it was eminently successful. So far as it affected the prospects of the democracy we have every reason to be satisfied. It has thoroughly aroused our people—made one of the three Douglas men we have a strong Breckinridge man, and has inspired the entire democracy of Rowan with a fixed determination to show the State that clap-trap assertions, music from cow bells or other bells, or fireworks, cannot divert them from their purpose to stand by the great States Rights champions, Breckinride and Lane. We pledge Rowan for one of the Democratic banner counties on the 6th of November.—*Salisbury Banner.*

THERE IS SOMETHING GOOD IN EVERY ONE.—When I was in the Texan war, and ran to soldiering and camping, we had to sleep on low ground, and suffered terribly from miasma. I was lying on bare ground one night and chilly enough it was, for I was short of clothes and had lost my Buffalo robe; but I fell asleep. On waking the next morning, I found myself covered in one of my comrades' blankets, even to his coat, while he was sitting in his shirt sleeves. The cold fog had come down in the night and this man had stripped himself, and sat all night with death staring him in the face, to save my life. And all the reason he gave was, that if one of us must die, it was better the oldest should first, not a youngster like me. And said Tom, lowering his voice, "that man was a murderer." "A murderer!" said Frank. 'Yes; a drunken, gambling, cut throat rascal, as ever grew ripe for the gallows."—Charles Kingsley.

The Union Cannot be Preserved by Force.

We wish every person in the United States would read the article below from the Boston "Post." Such sentiments are worthy of the days when Boston stood foremost in the cause of the rights of man:

SHALL THE UNION STAND UPON A BASIS OF MORAL OBLIGATION OR OF PHYSICAL FORCE?

If there is any one act of misrepresentation meaner and more disingenuous than another, which Mr. Douglas has been guilty of, during his electioneering tour, it is his repeated insinuation that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge are not sound and reliable upon the question of the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Although he and every person of common sense knows well enough there is no anti-law or anti-Union party in the field in this canvass, excepting the Black Republican organization, he gratuitously raises this issue with the friends of the latter candidate, in order to prevent a re-union of the Democracy, and to give a color of plausibility to his coalition with the Know-Nothings, who have set up the unfounded claim of being the champions of the Union and the Constitution *par excellence*.

As to the enforcement of the laws, Mr. Douglas is well aware that no portion of the Democratic party has ever placed itself in antagonism to existing statutes, except some of his own partisans, who, in the rump Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, argued in favor of re-opening the slave trade. And in assuming this overt position, he himself set them a notable example, in proposing to override the decisions of the Supreme Court by abolishing slavery in the Territories, through the medium of squatter sovereignty, in spite of Congress and the judiciary. Indeed, he has been unable to adduce a single plausible fact in support of his assumption, that the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy is less devoted to the Union, or regard the Constitutional laws of the country as less sacred and binding than the most orthodox of his own supporters. The people, who are familiar with the antecedents of all the Presidential candidates, and the characters of the public men who espouse their cause, respectively, are not to be duped by any such blarney.

But when Mr. Douglas declares himself in favor of maintaining the federal authority and enforcing the laws "*in any contingency*," what political emergencies in the future does he contemplate? His free soil friends say, and he himself gives countenance to the idea, that he takes this decided stand in view of any possible complication of our federal relations which may arise under a Black Republican, higher-law Administration of the Government. Does he mean to say, that if such an Administration should frame laws manifestly infringing the constitutional rights of the South, (as its controlling minds, such as Sumner, Hale, Wilson, Seward, Lovejoy, Andrews, &c., would insist upon its doing,) that any non-compliance with or resistance to such laws must be forcibly put down? Does he mean that if such an Administration shall repeal the fugitive slave law and ignore the Compromises of the Constitution touching the institution of negro servitude, the South, notwithstanding this violation of the compact, shall be compelled to submit, and remain in the Union as a subjugated province, shorn of the attributes of sovereignty? It is in this sense that the Black Republican press and leaders understand him; and hence they applaud his stump performances, and count him as an effective ally, if not a pronounced champion of their cause. When he affirms, boldly and unequivocally, that the laws and the executive supremacy must be enforced "IN ANY CONTINGENCY," they are satisfied that he is of them and with them; that he will give his cordial support to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and prove a worthy successor to him in the Presidential chair. But in thus catering for Republican success and sympathy, he has evidently forfeited the confidence and support of the national Democracy, whom he vainly essays to sell out and betray into the hands of the Philistines.

It is not to be doubted that Mr. Douglas is in favor of perpetuating the Union; and so are the sectional opponents of the Democracy, upon certain inadmissible terms and conditions. They would compel our Southern fellow-citizens to remain in the Union, contribute to the support of Northern commerce and manufactures, and help to defray the expenses of the General Government without enjoying that protection and equality which are the fundamental objects and conditions of the Union. The partisans of Lincoln and Hamlin propose to circumscribe the domestic institutions of the South, and, on the hypocritical plea of barbarism, to extirpate, by unfriendly legislation, her system of labor and the profits of her industry. They would virtually disfranchise her in the national councils, and make the measure of her political rights the concessions of the will of an arbitrary majority. Then, if she refuses to remain in the Union on these humiliating conditions, they are ready to let loose upon her the demon of civil war, and imbrue their hands in fraternal blood; and Douglas proclaims that he is ready to join them in this unhallowed crusade. But will the unprejudiced, liberty loving masses of the North, in such an emergency, suffer themselves to be led to the slaughter of their own kindred, to carry desolation to their homes, and plunge their hostile steel into the bosoms of the descendants of their common ancestors, of glorious memory because they dared to assert their equal rights and privileges in the Confederacy established by those ancestors? Never!

As Union men, there is this important difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge: While the former proposes to maintain the Union (in any contingency, no matter what wrong or provocation to the seceding States may be involved in it) by invoking the strong arm of the military power, by employing the brute force wielded by the federal army and navy; the latter desires to maintain it only by the moral power of justice, equality, honor, fidelity to the Constitution, and fraternal affection. This is the broad distinction which makes the dividing line between rival candidates for the suffrages of the Democracy, and which every true and reflecting Union man can fully appreciate. Let every such candid and patriotic elector at the North judge for himself what would be the value of this Union when, no longer enshrined in the hearts of the people, its laws and obligations shall be enforced upon a reluctant and outraged community at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonet. If those who love and cherish the sacred bond which has made of the American people one great and happy family, would avoid the alternative of degrading the Union to a hollow mockery and a curse; if they desire to preserve it in the true spirit of fraternity, and upon a basis of peace and mutual good will, they will not fail to give their votes, their influence, their whole mental and moral energies, in favor of the Union candidates, Breckinridge and Lane.

Later from California.—Arrival of the John L. Stephens at San Francisco.

ST. JOSEPHS, Oct. 18th.—The pony express has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 6th instant.

The Hawaiian yacht Emma Roads arrived at San Francisco on the 4th from Honolulu, via Victoria, bringing Prince Lot Kamehameha and his party, who have since received considerable attention from the city and State functionaries.

Showers of rain fell throughout the State on the nights of the 3d and 4th inst., indicating an early approach of the rainy season.

The clipper ships Panama and Challenge have been chartered to take cargoes of wheat and flour to Liverpool. The ship Noopareil has cleared for Falmouth, England, with 30,000 sacks of wheat and 15,000 feet of lumber.

The arrival of six assorted cargoes from domestic and Atlantic ports has depressed the markets. Candles are slow of sale at 22 a 22½; coffee quiet and unchanged; coal firm; provisions are weaker and heavy; crushed sugar cannot be quoted above 14; spirits of turpentine has sold at 100.

Late Oregon advices represent matters precisely as dispatched by the last express. There was a growing impression that no senatorial election would take place this session.

FROM MEXICO.—*New Orleans, Oct.* 16th.—Advices from Mexico to the 12th state that the Juarez government has ordered the restoration of the conducta lately seized. Gen. Degalado has been deprived of his command and ordered to be brought a prisoner to Vera Cruz.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHS. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 450 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860. 1854—1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Chollc, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.*

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM *Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.*

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good and safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.*

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&331—1y

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis*, or any affection whatever of the *Throat* or *Lungs* inducing *Consumption*, use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite*, and from all *Chronic Complaints* arising from *Overuse, General Debility*, and *Nervous Prostration*. No. 2 for *Liver Complaints*. No. 3, for *Dyspepsia*. *Being already prepared for absorption*. It is *Taken by Drops* and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.* See special directions for this. For Salt *Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney*, and *Bladder Complaints*, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the *Blood Food* $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly Druggist.

FLOUR.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C.—For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water Street:

In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one-eighth;

They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND ME